

General in other cases, of which extracts are enclosed, pointedly disapproving whipping, it appears that he makes a distinction between *cobbs* and *stripes* and *lashes*, which last are only mentioned in the act of May 16, 1812, repealing a part of the 87th article of the rules and articles of war.

It also appears, that, soon after the peace, two General Courts Martial, ordered by General Macomb, sentenced several soldiers to receive *fifty lashes each*, which sentences were approved by the General, and ordered to be carried into effect. As such sentences have not since occurred, it is presumed that an impression prevailed in that command, at that time, that the act fixing the peace establishment, by generally repealing the laws enacted during the late war, restored the provision which authorized punishment by stripes and lashes before the war.

These are the only cases I have been able to find on the records; and it will be observed that all, except that of Major McClassin, were within the jurisdiction of the commanding generals, and never came up to the War Department, but as a place of deposit for the records of courts, "to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application, to obtain copies thereof." In this case, the sentence of the court was approved by the President, and the Major was accordingly dismissed the service.

I have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

D. PARKER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.
To the Secretary of War.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.
SENATE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Thomas, to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States north and west of the proposed state of Missouri, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Barnhill, Johnson, of Ky. Palmer, and Pleasant.

The senate then again proceeded to consider the resolutions (introduced by Mr. Dickerson) so to amend the Constitution as to provide a uniform mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress; and on the question to engross the resolution for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 27, noes 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cook submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the judges of the district courts of Indiana and Illinois.

On the question to agree to the said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.
SENATE.

Mr. Wilson laid before the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, on the subject of prohibiting the existence of slavery in Missouri, &c.

Mr. Logan also laid before the Senate sundry resolutions on the same subject, adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

The Senate again took up the Missouri bill.

Mr. Pinkney resumed the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the proposed restriction, and spoke nearly two hours. When he had concluded,

Mr. Otis intimated a wish to reply to Mr. P. but as the Senate, he said, after the intellectual banquet which they had just enjoyed, would have now little relish for the plain fare which he could offer; he moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill confirming certain claims to land in the state of Illinois; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cocke submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Col. James Johnson, in virtue of articles of agreement entered into on the 2d day of Dec. 1818, and also report what sum is now claimed by him in virtue of said articles of agreement; specifying particularly the several items; and that he also report whether public notice was given when proposals would be received for a contract to furnish transportation to the troops ordered up the Missouri river.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table, as there was an arbitration pending on the subject of it, which it might not be proper for the House to interfere with, by any steps on its part, at present.

Mr. Cocke opposed the motion, and advocated his resolution at some length, on the ground of the unsatisfactory nature of the Report made recently on the subject, by the war department, in reply to an inquiry from this House.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table, was lost, and the resolution was agreed to without a division.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, to wit:

No Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making alteration in the law that gives the right of franking to members and delegates of Congress.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of acres of land sold at the several offices from their institution to the 30th September last; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 10th instant; which report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

The bill to authorize the people of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and providing for the admission of such state into the Union, being the first order of the day, was announced by the Speaker.

Mr. Taylor moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to this day week, with the view of waiting the decision of the Senate on the bill now before them on this subject.

This motion brought on an animated debate of considerable length, in which the propriety of waiting the movements of the other House, or of proceeding now to consider this bill, in which there were various details to be considered and decided, besides the principle now under debate in the Senate, &c. were discussed.

The motion to postpone the bill was supported by the mover and Messrs. Livermore, Claggett, and Cushman; and the postponement was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Brush, Cook, Floyd, and Campbell.

The question was at length decided in the negative, by yeas and nays:

For postponement	87
Against it	88

It was then moved by Mr. Holmes, that the House go into committee of the whole on the said bill; but, before the question was put on this motion, the House, about 4 o'clock, adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.
SENATE.

Mr. Otis addressed the Senate this day, at considerable length, in reply to Mr. Pinkney, and in favor of the restriction on Missouri.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. has the floor, and will speak to-morrow on the same subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was ordered that the clerk provide, for the use of the committee on the public lands, certain maps of those states and territories which include any of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the resolution laid on the table by him yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was taken up and read, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Ms. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for securing to the several pensioners of the United States the benefit of their pensions, by exempting any moneys which may be paid on account, from foreign attachment, set off, or other laws in the respective states, by which such moneys may be intercepted before the actual receipt of them by such pensioners.

Mr. Phelps offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that moneys received for postage shall be paid directly into the Treasury of the United States, and that the post-master-general of the United States shall annually report to Congress a list of all contracts which he may have made within the preceding year, for the transportation of the mails, and specify, in such report, the name and residence of each contractor, the amount to be paid him, and distance embraced in each contract.

After some little discussion, and once refusing to lay the resolution on the table, it took that course, and lies on the table.

MISSOURI STATE BILL.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself to a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill authorizing the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, &c.

Several important propositions were successively made in the course of the sitting, to amend the bill, and a great deal of discussion took place.

The committee rose without deciding on any question, obtained leave to sit again, and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in opposition to the restriction, and in reply to its advocates; when he had concluded, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the

MISSOURI BILL.

The proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered yesterday, to the 2d section of the bill, by Mr. Storrs, substantially to alter the limits of the proposed state, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof; [with the view of drawing a line on which those in favor of and those opposed to the slave restriction, might compromise their views—his reasons therefore, as well as those of others, for and against the proposition, will be given hereafter.]

Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and in lieu thereof submitted the following:

And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That, for ever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall exist in the territory of the United States, lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as established by this act. Provided, that any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

On this motion a debate ensued, of a desultory character, but worthy of being reported, and which shall be reported at a future day, with the debate which is about to take place on the main question.

Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith, of Maryland, Storrs, and Cuy, successively followed each other in debate.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the negative.

The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section; when

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision:

Section 4, line 25, insert the following after the word "states": "And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid; And provided, also, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in the said territory."

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future state of Missouri, being thus fully before the House, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.
SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the liquidation of the accounts of Col. Wm. Duane, and for allowing him a compensation for his services and expenses in the publication of his military works under the direction and patronage of the War Department.

The Senate resumed the Maine and Missouri bill; and Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Logan, successively spoke to the question before the House.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to to-morrow; when Mr. Roberts takes the floor again, in support of his motion for the restriction on Missouri.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the election of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States, being read the third time—

A motion was made, by Mr. Lloyd, to amend the same by striking out the words, "That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct;" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"That, for the purpose of choosing

electors of President, and Vice President, of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors of President and Vice President to which such state may be entitled. The districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district shall choose one elector."

The question on said motion was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas	12.
Nays	30.

So the motion was negative.

The question on the passage of the resolve was then taken, and decided as follows:

Yeas	29
Nays	13.

So the resolve passed by the requisite vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the memorials presented this day, was one from the Legislature of the state of Ohio, praying that provision may be made for the relief of such purchasers of Public Land as may forfeit the same from their inability to complete the payment therefor.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, who pray for compensation for vessels sunk in that harbor during the military operations in its neighborhood, in the year 1814. Ordered to lie on the table.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The order of the day on the Missouri Bill being announced—

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved the postponement of the order of the day to this day week. His object was in the mean time to consider, in the hope of its adoption, a proposition for the prohibition of the further introduction of slavery west of the Mississippi. Should such a measure be adopted, the territories in that quarter would be placed on the same footing as the ordinance of 1787 had placed the North-Western Territory. The question now agitated in Congress might then perhaps be left to the good sense of the people of the states to be formed out of that territory; and, should any question present itself on the subject of the admission of slavery into any such state, it might be left for the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, to determine it.

The proposed postponement was opposed by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that, it would only serve to procrastinate the interchange of opinions on the question now fairly before the house, which, whatever else was done, would certainly take place, and could not be prevented. Mr. Edwards was opposed to any prohibition whatever, of the nature proposed, or in the way of compromise.

The motion to postpone was negatived; and the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill for authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution, &c.—Mr. Taylor's motion to amend the bill by imposing a restriction on slavery being under consideration—

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, delivered a speech in support of his motion, which occupied about two hours.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, followed, and spoke some time, against the right of Congress to impose the restriction. Before Mr. H. had concluded, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.
SENATE.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers engaged in a late campaign against the Seminole Indians, [similar to the bill lately before the other House, for paying for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed in the Seminole war]—which was read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Mr. Van Dyke, of Delaware, spoke nearly two hours, against the proposed restriction; and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to all soldiers who enlisted in the late war with Great Britain, and who procured substitutes, in proportion to the time of service performed by them and their substitutes respectively; and also all others who enlisted and remained in service during the war, and were regularly discharged, not already provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this House a list of the newspapers in which the laws, resolutions, and orders of Congress are published, and have been published during the sessions of the 14th and 15th Congresses, designating the state, dis-

trict, or territory in which each newspaper was published, with an estimate of the expense of such publication.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this House when the accounts of the Post Office Department were last audited, and the amount of the balance, if any, then due; also a statement of the quarterly amount of receipts and expenditures of that department, from the first appointment of the present Postmaster-General, to the 1st day of December, 1819, inclusive.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee on this subject, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours in concluding the argument which he commenced yesterday, against the proposed restriction.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies due from individuals and corporate bodies in the United States.

The House then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Missouri Bill.

Mr. Hardin spoke in opposition to the proposed restriction, at considerable length.

Mr. Cook then took the floor on the other side. Before he had concluded his remarks—

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

Trial for Piracy.—At a special Court of the United States now sitting in this city, their honors Judges Johnson and Drayton presiding, Henry Roberts, alias De Wolf, was yesterday found guilty of Piracy. He was carpenter on board the piratical ship *Louisa*, commanded first by Almeida and afterwards by George Clarke, and was on board when the *Asia*, of New-York, was robbed, near the Isle of Bonavista. Clarke is now in confinement, having been convicted of the same crime.—*Charleston Times.*

LOUISVILLE, FEB. 16.

Commerce Revived.—Never have the citizens of this section of country witnessed so grand a display of commercial enterprise, as has been exhibited at this place and Shippingport the past week. The late rains have caused a very considerable rise in the Ohio river, which has enabled most of the steam boats, from above and below, to meet at the Falls. Those descending came to at this place, and those ascending at Shippingport. The following list of arrivals and departures may be considered as correct:

At Shippingport.—On Friday last, Kentucky, Hanson; Napoleon, Rodgers; Gov. Shelby, Marders. On Saturday and Sunday, Paragon, Ashbridge; Geo. Madison, Pemberton; Gen. Clark, Sowers; Tamerlane, Vail; Calhoun. —
Departures.—Beaver, —; Hecla, Honore; Maysville, Bickley; James Ross, Palfrey; Car of Commerce, Pierce; packet Post Boy, J. De Hart; Gen. Harrison, Ruble; all for New Orleans, with freight and passengers. Independence, Nelson; Missouri Packet, Reed; for St. Louis, with full freight and passengers.

Arrivals from Cincinnati.—Packet Gen. Pike, Pennewhit; Perseverance, Kirby; Vulcan, Rutter; Tennessee, Smith; Gen. Robinson, Douglass—[the three last mentioned have passed the falls]—Nest, —
The steam boat *Constitution*, is reported to have been sunk, by the ice, between this place and Pittsburgh.

[BY REQUEST.]

We the subscribers, residents of Cincinnati, having experienced the great inconvenience resulting from the circulation of the paper of *John H. Piatt & Co.* and having in vain waited with an expectation of its being placed on a par with the paper of the City Banks, and finding that it daily continues to depreciate, and not having the least expectation that any arrangement can or will be made for its redemption, it is therefore

Resolved, That from and after this date, we will not receive the paper of *John H. Piatt & Co.* or in any wise encourage its circulation.

Wm. Noble,	John E. Keys & Co.
John Thompson, Jr.	Seth R. Cutter,
Morsell & Lambdin,	E. & J. N. Robbins,
Nathaniel Reed,	Job Pugh,
James Ferguson,	S. E. & J. P. Pleasant,
Hugh & James Glenn,	Levi James,
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Daniel Shaffer,	L. & R. Pugh,
Samuel Patterson,	Wm. Thom,
J. & S. Perry,	

Cincinnati, Feb. 8, 1820.

One of the factories at Ipswich, New-Hampshire, was lately destroyed by fire. The name of the factory is not mentioned.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*